

ESTABLISHED 1823.

INDIANAPOLIS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1893.

3 CENTS. (AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS 5 CENTS)

\$15

1,000 Suits in Sacks and Frocks; double and single-breasted, comprising fifty different patterns, elegantly trimmed, made for good dressers, and always sold heretofore at \$18 and \$20; price now only \$15.

Finer Goods of Every Kind for Fine Dressers.

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 West Washington St.

BIG 4
Chicago & St. Louis ROUTE.

On and after Sunday, November 5, passenger trains will leave Indianapolis Union Station, as follows:

3 TRAINS FOR CHICAGO: 7:10 a. m., 12:45 m. and 7:20 p. m.
3 TRAINS FOR LAFAYETTE: 12:45 a. m., 7:10 a. m., 12:01 p. m. and 5 p. m.
3 TRAINS FOR LOUISVILLE, KY.: 3:55 a. m., 7 a. m. and 2:55 p. m.
6 TRAINS FOR SHELBYVILLE, GREENSBURG, LAWRENCEBURG and CINCINNATI: 7:55 a. m., 4 a. m., 7 a. m., 11:05 a. m., 2:55 p. m. and 7:10 p. m.
3 TRAINS FOR CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, ALBANY, NEW YORK and BOSTON: 7:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m. and 7:25 p. m.
4 TRAINS FOR ANDERSON and MUNCIE: 7 a. m., 11:55 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:25 p. m.
3 TRAINS FOR MARION and WABASH: 6:00 a. m., 11:55 a. m. and 7:25 p. m.
4 TRAINS FOR ST. LOUIS: 7:30 a. m., 11:50 a. m. and 11:20 p. m.
3 TRAINS FOR GREENCASTLE, TERRE HAUTE and MATTON: 7:30 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 5:20 p. m. and 11:20 p. m.
3 TRAINS FOR BLOOMINGTON, PEKIN and PEORIA: 7:15 a. m., 11:55 a. m. and 11:25 p. m.
4 TRAINS FOR CHAMPAIGN: 7:15 a. m., 11:55 a. m., 5:10 p. m. and 11:25 p. m.
2 TRAINS FOR DAYTON, SPRINGFIELD and COLUMBUS: 6 a. m., 3:50 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

*Daily.
Ticket offices—No. 1 East Washington street, 26 Jackson place, Massachusetts ave., 30 and Union Station.
H. M. BRONSON, G. A. P. A.

FOR CINCINNATI

DAYTON

TOLEDO

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C. H. & D. R. R.

With Pullman Train Service.

TRAINS LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

*2:30 a. m., 3:45 a. m., 10:50 a. m., 12:54 p. m., 4:05 p. m.
Daily. Ticket offices, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street and Union Station. H. J. REICH, General Agent.

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THE VESTIBULE PULLMAN CAR LINE.

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No. 30—Chicago Limited. Pullman vestibule coaches, Parlor and Dining cars, daily, 12:31 p. m. Arrive Chicago, 5:59 p. m.

No. 36—Chicago Night Express. Pullman vestibule coaches and sleepers, daily, 12:30 a. m. Arrive Chicago, 7:35 a. m.

No. 32—Delphi Accommodation. Daily, 6:00 p. m.

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 25—Vestibule, daily, 3:55 p. m.

No. 35—Vestibule, daily, 2:30 p. m.

No. 31—Delphi Accommodation, daily, 8:30 p. m.

Pullman vestibule sleeper for Chicago stands at west end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m. daily. Ticket Office, 26 South Illinois street and Union Station and Massachusetts avenue.

A HUSTLER

IS A

MAN

Who does things with all the energy that is in him. He doesn't sit down and mope under any circumstances. He keeps moving—

AND HE GETS THERE. There are Hustlers in business and they Advertise. Such of them as are in Indianapolis advertise in

THE JOURNAL

Because it always brings results.

Results!

Profits!

That's what business men want. They get them if they use the papers to tell what they have to sell.

The Indianapolis Warehouse Co.

WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Money advanced on consignments. Registered receipts given. Nos. 205 to 275 SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

Sunday Journal, by mail, \$2 a Year

WAGON WHEAT 57c

ACME MILLING COMPANY,
22 West Washington Street.

Showers; colder.

\$6.89

To make it lively and interesting for Clothing Buyers we will, for this week only, give you choice of Five Hundred Men's \$10 Sack Suits for

\$6.89

There are about twelve or fifteen patterns in the lot, and are A GREAT BARGAIN at the price. To be in the swim of Low Prices you must trade at

THE WHEN

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.,

(Wholesale Exclusively.)

Offers large and well-assorted lines of seasonable goods, available for immediate shipment, in UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, BUCK GLOVES, WOOL MITTENS, FASCINATORS, ETC.

Sole Distributing Agents in this market for NEW ALBANY HOSIERY CO., FT. WAYNE MFG CO., ELKHART KNITTING CO., AMAZON HOSIERY CO., etc., etc.

Lowest prices always a certainty. Orders promptly filled.

THE CHAMPION BOOT.

Every pair bottomed by hand and warranted. Superior workmanship and material at reasonable prices.

McKEE & CO.,

136 and 138 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis.

SEND FOR SAMPLE CASE OR SAMPLE PAIR

WAGON WHEAT

Highest Market Price.

ARCADE MILLS.

TALK WITH MR. ECKELS.

The Controller Speaks Optimistically of Effects of the Repeal Bill.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, came to Boston today and is stopping at the Parker House. He is to address the bankers of Boston to-morrow evening. To a reporter he said, this evening, concerning the late financial depression and its consequences: "You can imagine my position when I mention the fact that there are usually from eight to ten failures of national banks a year; but when I have assumed my position, one after another failed, until in four months there were 150 national banks closed. I am glad to say that of this number about ninety have resumed business, and others undoubtedly will. The majority of those which have not resumed business have been organized. It was not a panic; there was no sudden spasm of fear. The withdrawal of money on deposit was steadily for six months, and when I tell you that over \$300,000,000 were withdrawn in that time from national banks alone, not including the amounts withdrawn from State and private institutions, you can appreciate what a contraction of the currency there has been."

"The repeal of the Sherman silver act has had much to do with alleviating the situation. There was no change for the better even when the bill passed the House. All business men will agree that confidence increased as the prospects for expansion grew brighter. Look at the figures. In July there were seventy-two failures, and in August thirty-two. But after the passage of the bill there were only two, and they were by orders from the office. This was not a 'banking panic' but a 'business panic.' The amount of the sum total of the withdrawals, nearly \$300,000,000 were withdrawn, and the present stagnation in business is accounted for. The banks were compelled to call in their loans, and thus depaupered the country to the extent of over \$300,000,000, and from banks to the amount of \$50,000,000, while the country was left with only \$270,000,000. At present the country is in the condition of a man who has been sick. He is recovering, but it is slow. Silver repeal was prolonged so long that it is not now so prolonged as it once was. I look for a decided advancement about Jan. 1."

In regard to the tariff and the depression, Mr. Eckels called attention to the fact that the industries now moving most rapidly would be most affected by the tariff. "In New England," he said, "take the Amoskeag mills in Manchester, for example, in Pennsylvania it is the iron and steel industry which is recovering first from the effects of the stagnation in business."

Regarding the recent elections he said: "There is always a reaction against what administration when it has been in power a year, and this year is no exception."

"ESCAPE WITH THY LIFE."

Prophetic Text of a Chicago Preacher—Panic Narrowly Averted.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A serious panic was narrowly averted to-night during a fire which occurred in the Golden-avenue Baptist Church. The structure is the largest of its denomination on the North Side, and has a seating capacity of nine hundred. It was about one-third occupied to-night when the pastor, Rev. H. H. Barbour, arose to deliver his sermon, the text of which was from Genesis, "Escape for thy life." He had spoken but a few words when A. M. Mutton, one of the congregation, stepped up to the pulpit and whispered that the church was on fire, and that it would be well to immediately dismiss the congregation. Mr. Barbour quietly told his audience that circumstances had arisen that would compel him to discontinue the services, and that it was his desire that everybody should leave the church quietly, but as readily as possible. The congregation at once began to file out, and as sparks were beginning to fall from the roof, some people who understood the danger began to push and crowd at the doors.

"Keep your seats for a moment," shouted Mr. Barbour. "There is no danger, but don't crowd the doors."

This quieted the rising panic, and although the exits were finished with much more celerity and confusion than had marked its commencement, nobody was injured. The fire, which originated from a gas jet, damaged the church to the extent of \$2,500.

An Ohio Banking Company Fails.

HAMILTON, O., Nov. 12.—The Gunkle Banking Company, of Middletown, O., failed to-day. The capital stock is \$50,000 and the reported wealth of stockholders is \$100,000. Charles F. Gunkle, the president, has been hard pressed of late. The bank has not been paying checks for two weeks.

Gunkle is president of the defunct United Paper Company. The assignees are Thomas Collet and J. G. Lummis. The failure is a bad one.

Unnecessary Misery

Is endured by bilious and dyspeptic sufferers neglect to take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Headache, constipation, piles, colic and indigestion are cured by this pure, vegetable remedy.

IN A FILTHY PRISON

An American Wrongfully Detained by the Cuban Authorities.

An Opportunity for the Monarchy-Loving Gresham to Right a Wrong and Demand Reparation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The World this morning prints a letter received from P. C. Oglesby, who states that he is undergoing confinement in the Royal prison at Havana, where he was placed without trial and without the prospect of one for months to come. The charge against him, he says, was "assaulting the military police." Proceeding, Oglesby says: "The simple facts in the case are that on the evening of Oct. 28, about 10 o'clock, I was assaulted by two soldiers of the Orden Publica (military police), who bound my arms behind my back, ransacked my pockets, dragged me before an officer and preferred a charge against me for assaulting them. By some means the fact of my arrest had reached the American consulate, and about an hour after my arrival at the prison I was visited by a Spaniard who informed me that he was a clerk of the consul-general. That functionary took down my statement, took my passports and bade me good-bye. I have never heard from him since or from the consulate. Meanwhile I am confined in a ward with twenty-four malefactors whose offenses range all the way from fraud to murder. For a bed there are soft granite flags. Twice daily the prisoners are fed—fed with food a well bred hog would decline with disdain. There are present any amount of vermin and filth, to be expected under such circumstances."

"Perhaps if the press of America calls the attention of the State Department to the outrage, and to the fact that similar outrages are frequently committed upon American citizens visiting Havana, there might be something done. There is now confined in the same ward with myself a young American named Harry Howard, a native of Boston, who has been waiting trial for five months, with no prospect of getting one in the near future. The charge against him is 'aggression de fuerza armada.' The fact is that he defended himself when attacked by four soldiers."

"I am a native of Georgia, twenty-nine years of age. I am well known in Nashville, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Savannah and other cities of the South, as a printer, proof reader, telegraph editor, editorial writer and all-round newspaper man. I came to Cuba for the purpose of obtaining data for a work I have been engaged on for a year past, prosecuting it solely on my own account."

A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., says: "Pierre C. Oglesby is known to all printers in Nashville. He came here eight or nine years ago, arriving on a freight train. He was a native of the Piney regions of Georgia, and had a rich streak of native humor that occasionally found vent in character sketches that were readily accepted by local newspapers. Oglesby also read proof occasionally and when he left here took a position as proofreader on the Savannah Morning News and held it for quite a while. Oglesby claimed to be a nephew of ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois. No one here has heard from him for some time."

Killed His Father.

WAUSAU, Wis., Nov. 12.—William Hawbeck's mysterious disappearance from his home near Edgar was cleared up yesterday by the neighbors finding his body in a newly-made grave, with a fallen tree across it and the brush piled over it. His son Herman, aged nineteen, confessed to killing him with an ax, and was assisted by his brother Otto, aged seventeen, in secreting the body. Both were arrested and brought to this city to-day.

The World's Fair Beer Row.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A local paper says that the beer judges of the world's fair have decided to disagree as to whether St. Louis or Milwaukee produced the better beer. They have left the matter to be referred to a committee of the national commission, but about the percentage has before been detailed in these dispatches.

Rolling Mill Burned.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 12.—The entire rolling mill plant of the Whittaker Iron and Steel Company, of this city, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The loss is estimated to be from \$5,000 to \$100,000; insurance, \$72,500. Four men are thrown out of work. The mill will be rebuilt.

ANARCHISTS ACTIVE

Chicago "Reds" Commemorate the Death of Parsons Et Al.

Little Girls Dressed in Red and Black the Features of the Procession that Marched to the Cemetery.

FIELDEN AND SCHWAB SPEAK

Violated the Condition of Their Pardon by Governor Altgeld.

Alarm in Spain by Discovery of Anarchist Conspiracies—Meeting of Reds on Trafalgar Square, London.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Services in commemoration of the anniversary of the death of the five Anarchists—Parsons, Spies, Lingg, Fischer and Engel—were held to-day at the monument erected to their memory in Waldheim Cemetery. In spite of a leaden sky, from which a cold rain fell steadily throughout the day, the services at the graves were attended by nearly twenty-five hundred persons. The occasion was made notable by the fact that Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab and Oscar Neebe, the comrades of the executed Anarchists, who were sentenced to Joliet, but pardoned recently by Governor Altgeld, were present at the grave, two of them, Fielden and Schwab, being the orators of the day. When Fielden, Neebe and Schwab were pardoned it was said to be a condition of their release that they would make no more Anarchist speeches, but they made them to-day, nevertheless.

The ceremonies at the cemetery were preceded by a procession which marched through some of the downtown streets. No red flags were carried, but each organization participating carried a floral emblem in silver letters: "NOV. 11, 1892, NEW YORK—NO GOD, NO LORD, NO SLAVE." Each of the five little girls wore a red dress and a wide black sash, upon which was inscribed in silver the name of one of the five Anarchists whose bodies lie under the monument at Waldheim.

"The services began by the rendition of 'Annie Laurie,' the favorite song of Parsons, and then Schwab came forward to deliver his address. The earlier portion of his talk was taken up by an account of the last night in jail prior to the execution of the Anarchists. He said it was the most wretched night of his life. 'The capitalist class does not only kill, but tortures and racks its victims,' he said. 'At last the day dawns which will end the lives of our brave comrades. The entrance to the jail is watched by the hirelings of capital; their Winchester glimmers in the sun. The militia has been called out in readiness to murder if an attempt should be made to rescue the condemned from the jailer's hands. The servants of the law, with distressed faces, are running back and forth. They smell of schnapps which they have taken in order to be inspired with courage for the murder. The voice of Albert Parsons rings out in song in my ears. He is singing 'Annie Laurie.' He seems as light hearted as if on the eve of celebrating a feast instead of going to the gallows. After a while Fischer and Engel sound the 'Marseillaise.' Spies joins in. When the words, 'March, march,' are reached their voices are filled with triumph. They certainly seem to be in good spirits. Not so with the henchmen. Although supported by the authority of this powerful government, they are pale and from the sinister glances and anxious countenances. The little courage which they need they obtain from liquor. At 11 o'clock Sheriff Matson appears. Spies, Parsons, Fischer and Engel are handcuffed and the death-shirt is thrown over each. As they stand before their cells they call to us a last farewell, and the march to the gallows begins. They had built it in the north corridor. It is 11:50 o'clock. The sun pierces into the sky and the heads of the martyrs for the last time."

THE HAYMARKET MASSACRE.

The speaker then reviewed shortly the situation of affairs and the causes which led to the Haymarket massacre. He spoke of the workings of the International Arbeiterbund, and of the preparations made by capitalists against threatened outbreaks of the organization. He said: "It was the police who dispersed the Haymarket crowd, and it was the shooting upon innocent men, women and children, and which caused our leaders to advise our followers to arm and defend themselves. This advice was, perhaps, foolish and imprudent. It cannot be called wise under the circumstances, for, in the sphere of physical power, the capitalists are far superior to the workingman. They controlled drilled men and had at their command the most effective engines of destruction."

He continued to narrate the well-known events which took place up to and including the throw of the fatal bomb. In regard to this he said: "The police cannot prove that we threw the bomb into it was a workman. An investigation not conducted by the hirelings of capital would put a different light upon the matter. One thing is certain, the investigation which did take place was a perversion of justice."

In relation to the pardon of Altgeld the speaker said: "The action of Governor Altgeld brings to us the hope that there are yet men of stern honesty of purpose who have the courage to stand for the truth, and that there is a bright future before us, in which truth and right shall prevail." He concluded his speech by earnestly appealing to his audience to submit all questions of difference between capital and labor to arbitration. It was the hope of the future, he said, to settle these differences peaceably by arbitration.

Fielden spoke next, and said: "You have met together to commemorate the memory of the men who lie under yonder stone. You have met here to protest against the injustice of their taking off. It is, indeed, an injustice that you should be forced to meet together to protest against this wrong. Not often in the history of governments has such a crime been done. The world knows that if these men had lived, the interests of the capitalist classes in keeping the workingman from his own and in constant subjection and misery, would have been jeopardized. To-day we stand in the face of a society based not on equal rights of the people, but based on the rights of privilege, and the only thing that gives us courage is

that here and there a man rises up like Governor Altgeld, who has the courage of his convictions. These men were men of law and order. They believed in peace and whatever their opinions of the practical solution of these questions, the predominant thought in the mind of each was for peace. The future will give them justice. The honest man can afford to wait. We who believe these men died for a good cause can mourn for them sincerely. All over the world to-day the hearts of the poor and lowly turn to this spot. Tears are in the eye and sorrow in the heart. I beseech of you that you go to your homes and resolve to do your duty in righting this wrong."

After the singing of another song, the assembly dispersed, returning to the city at 5 o'clock.

HOTBED OF ANARCHY.

Spain Seemingly Filled with Bomb-Throwing "Reds."

MADRID, Nov. 12.—The authorities having been informed that the Anarchists of this city have threatened to blow up the Bourse, all strangers will now be excluded from that building unless they are provided with special permits and are fully identified upon presentation of these permits. Three Anarchists were arrested here to-day at the instance of the police of Barcelona, charged with complicity in the recent dynamite bomb outrage at the Liceo Theater. One of the Anarchists arrested to-day is the keeper of a tavern where the Anarchists of this city and other parts of Spain have been in the habit of meeting. The tavern keeper is suspected as having acted as a sort of postmaster for the Anarchists. The authorities, it would appear, have long had the tavern keeper under suspicion, but have not yet been able to connect him in a satisfactory manner with any of the conspiracies hatched by the enemies of society. If rumors are to be believed, the arrested man is to-day being held by the police, and very much more important raids upon the part of the police, as it is reported that a clew has at last been found to the location of the head center of the Anarchist conspiracy which, it is said, existed all over Europe and had its branches at least in the United States. The government authorities are known to be in active communication with the police of London, Berlin and Vienna, and the report which has been in circulation ever since the dynamite bomb outrage at the Liceo Theater, to the effect that there is a connection between the Anarchists of Europe and America, is renewed.

In future no reports of the trials of Anarchists will be allowed to be published. The police intend to prevent the escape of suspects, and in order that the information obtained from prisoners may be more readily used in furthering the arrest and conviction of Anarchists. There are people who say that it is lucky for the government of Spain that the troubles in the Lilla are, to some extent, distracting the attention of the people from the spread of anarchy from the weakness shown by the authorities in dealing with this terrible question. Spain, it would seem, is now the hotbed of anarchy and apprehension prevails in many quarters, as no one knows where the next outbreak will occur. The report is said to be only one of a number of such warnings received by the authorities, and the people are beginning to believe that the Anarchist executed for the murder of the life of Gen. Martinez Campos, had good ground for saying, almost with his dying breath, that his death would be avenged, and intimating that a series of dynamite explosions might be expected from those who are sympathizing with the wild doctrine which he believed. This is all the more evident, as it is shown that the authorities are doing everything possible to suppress the real facts in the case, and that it is gradually becoming apparent that the government is in possession of most startling information as to the spread of anarchy in Spain.

Rumors has it that a conspiracy existed, and may still exist, to blow up a number of the most important buildings in this city, with every precaution being taken to prevent further outrages. All the public buildings are under double guard, and the police were actively engaged in efforts made by the government to suppress anarchy. This feeling of alarm is in no way lessened by the report that the government of Spain has been compelled to ask for the assistance of the governments of other countries in this emergency, and the suggestion that Captain-general Martinez Campos should be given unlimited power to suppress anarchy is received with general approval. The veteran soldier mentioned is well known to be a man utterly without fear, and who would have been turned to crush out anarchy in Spain, if he is called to do so. Finally the report is said to have been received that the government has been called upon to furnish a report on the subject to the government, which, if adopted, would be a very serious step, as the government is known to be awaiting with considerable anxiety reports from the officials where the Spanish ambassadors have been asked to take certain steps which would lead to the suppression of anarchy. The situation is now so grave that ordinary measures are apparently to the point of being exhausted, and the radical steps for the suppression of anarchy will have any effect, in this country at least.

"REDS" AT LONDON.

Twelve Hundred Hold a Meeting on Trafalgar Square.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A meeting of English and foreign Anarchists took place to-day on Trafalgar square. There were 1,200 of these "Reds" assembled upon the place referred to, the object of the assembly being to honor the memory of the Chicago martyrs and the bloody Sunday of 1887, when the police violently dispersed the Anarchists. The base of the Nelson column in the center of the front portion of Trafalgar square was surrounded with Anarchists. There were a large number of police and detectives among the crowd listening to the speeches, and in the midst of taking notes of the most sensational remarks. The speakers, however, were less violent than usual and seemed to be afraid of being rounded in by the authorities of Scotland Yard. This did not prevent the Anarchist orators from calling on their auditors to emulate the example of those "who died for the cause," but their usual blood-thirsty remarks were generally avoided. Socialist Turner declared that the men who were due to death had simply taken part in a great labor rising in America, and that the center of Chicago was the consequence of this rising the stocks and shares of industrial concerns in America had fallen to zero, hence the bitterness of the capitalists against the Chicago martyrs. Turner concluded his remarks by saying that violence was only resorted to by men made desperate.

Foreign Anarchists.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Autourte says that Spain has proposed the appointment of an international commission, whose duty it will be to draft a common code of measures against Anarchists.

The Journal des Debates states that Louise Michel, the noted female Communist, came to Paris recently in order to collect funds for the relief of the Anarchist refugees in London, but the same paper adds "the errand of Louise Michel was fruitless, owing to the Barcelona outrage, and she is said to have returned to London, fearing that she might be included in the impending Anarchist prosecutions."

Portuguese Bomb Throwers.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The correspondent of the Times at Lisbon says that the police have arrested three Anarchists who were distributing a manifesto calling for a meeting to be held at the theater to protest against the execution of the Anarchists in Chicago. He also says many well-known Anarchists went to the theater, but that the police broke up the meeting. Its doors were closed at the same time a large bomb charged with powder exploded in the Praça Rocco, one of the principal streets in Lisbon. There were no serious injuries done. The police every effort to discover the bomb-thrower, but could obtain no clew to his identity.

PLACE TO BE SHUNNED

Harrowing Tale of Life and Death at the Ports of Brazil.

Residents of Uncle Sam's Domain Warned to Beware Enlisting in President Peixoto's Service.

REBEL GUNS MINOR DANGERS

Yellow Fever and Other Deadly Diseases More to Be Feared.

Strangers Hurried Into Coffins Long Before Life Is Extinct—Money Vampires of the Republic.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—An American who has only recently returned from Brazil after a long residence in that country was visited by an Associated Press reporter for the purpose of eliciting his views upon the civil war at present in operation in the republic of South America. The gentleman, when questioned, insisted upon it that his name should not be used in any way, as his present large interests in the country in question might suffer were he known to have any decided views affecting any of the factions which are at present engaged in a struggle for supremacy. On first being questioned he very emphatically refused to talk at all, but was finally prevailed upon to speak when interrogated on the subject of the risks being taken by Americans who were enlisting for service on the Brazilian fleet now being fitted out at this port by the agents of Peixoto.

"It seems to me," said he, "that it is an outrage to enlist men at this season of the year to go down to Brazil, where the yellow fever season is beginning. The yellow fever season begins at just about this season, and a month hence it will be raging throughout the section where the fighting is going on. I venture to predict that at least 90 per cent. of the men going down on the Brazilian fleet will never return alive, even should they be so fortunate as to escape the bullets and the torpedoes of the insurgent fleet. As our Northern winter approaches the sun becomes hotter and hotter in the advanced summer season south of the equator. Even in times of peace, in Rio de Janeiro or Santos, Americans going ashore during the months from November to March inclusive cannot, as a general thing, withstand the intense tropical heat. Besides the heat, the sickening sights one meets daily in the very thoroughfares of these two cities are calculated to turn the stomach of a stranger, and it even does mine to recall the funerals of the victims of yellow fever, smallpox and berri-berri, a species of African leprosy, are seen at the turning of almost every street. I have frequently seen new arrivals among my own countrymen, in the full vigor of youth and health, pass away almost between the rising and the setting of the sun. I walked to them one day, and, on inquiring for them a day or two afterwards, I learned that they were dead and buried."

"It is not the climate and the prevailing epidemic, however, that are mostly to be feared. The most painful and harrowing reminiscences in my mind consist of what I have seen of the brutality of the Brazilian authorities towards foreigners. They appear to have an especial pleasure in exercising this unprecedented brutality upon Americans for the reason that they lack of co-operation among the Americans in Rio, whereas, the English, French, Germans, and other European colonies are generally united. These latter colonies have been so long established in the country that they foresee what will happen during each year's epidemic, and are prepared to take the very best care of the new arrivals in their own respective communities. We are not so well prepared, and the result is that when an American falls sick in a Brazilian boarding house or hotel he has no special place to apply for sympathy and care, and does not realize what his sickness is until the health officers are notified."

BRUTALITY OF HEALTH OFFICERS.

"These brutal health officers are so accustomed to witness the sufferings of strangers who become victims to the climate and filth of the cities of the country that it is sure death to fall into their hands. The true stories of what foreigners on the soil of Brazil have suffered at the hands of these inhuman, brutalized men of authority in the ports of Brazil would seem incredible. Anyone, however, who has ever passed through an epidemic can bear witness to the truth of what I am saying. When strangers become ill with smallpox it is no unusual thing—in fact, the general thing—that their cases are pronounced hopeless, despite all appeal and protest to the contrary. They are carried off to an overcrowded, filthy yellow fever hospital, there to be thrust into beds, the linen and mattresses of which have not been changed since their former occupants had left them—in most, if not in all cases, for their coffin. I have personal knowledge of the fact that two American employees of a firm of manufacturers, who were sent to Brazil on business for their company, met their death through the unscrupulous and inhuman neglect of the Brazilian health authorities. These men were taken ill, packed off to one of the foul hospitals as yellow fever patients, when it was not known or inquired whether they were suffering from either smallpox or yellow fever. Their cases were pronounced hopeless, and they were thrust, against all entreaty into their coffins, and buried before life had become extinct. These are only two instances out of an almost daily list of similar occurrences. The attendants at the hospitals are frequently so lazy and thoughtless, and so accustomed to suffering, that such scenes are not given any thought. They become so hardened and listless that they rush human beings alive into their coffins, thinking that it does not make much difference if their patients are hastened to the end a few hours before their time—and then it saves time and trouble to get rid of them. Then it is observed to be more pleasing to them to smoke their cigarettes than to change the bed linen or make any sort of decent preparation for the newcomers. In the years that have gone by doubtless thousands of useful lives might have been saved in Rio de Janeiro alone, had any kind of proper treatment been secured for those who become ill. It might well be written over the entering portal of Rio de Janeiro: 'Abandon all hope, ye who enter here.'"

"Knowing all these facts from an actual residence in the country makes me feel sick at heart when I read in the papers of so many hundreds of American citizens enlisting for service down there. If any of those brave fellows had the slightest idea of what was ahead of them I do not believe they would be so eager in their desire to accompany the Brazilian fleet into